

Color to Reign In Fall Gowns

AUTUMN FUNCTIONS TO REVEAL
KALEIDOSCOPIC SCENES.

Deep Damson, Acid Reds and
Ocean Blues Among the
New Shades.

New York, Sept. 28, 1895.—The dress-makers, like publishers of magazines, always work a month ahead of publication. Your really, truly well-dressed woman, whose every gown is a guide-post along the path of fashion, is still in the country houses of her friends, getting her last wearings out of her demi-season things.



Black Lace Gown.

But all the while in quiet October, the artists of the needle are cutting, fitting and re-cutting for what is to be worn during November, December and even as late as January. The model rooms are full of lay figures and draping forms, wearing gowns for home show week and dinner toilet for the mad gaities that immediately precede and succeed Christmas holidays. They all, when drawn in battle array, show a most wonderful, flaunting, daring, flashing assemblage of new colors, varying from the rich, deep damson shades, acid-looking reds, and clear, restful, dark ocean blues, to an aggressive Algerian yellow, that none but the darkest-browed woman in the world could carry off with anything like effect. Hop on to these new departures in dyes and tones, all the jewels your imagination can conjure up and you can form some idea of the splendid picture drawing-rooms will present a little later in the season.



White Silk Frock.

them, from the tenderest bud up, will use an abundance of gems, that along with the revival of lace, on a scale never known before. This promises to be a memorable winter in the annals of fashion. This general glitter and gorgeousness, 'tis whispered, is a profoundly able trick of those masterly wire-pullers of fashion, to cover the prevailing paucity of new ideas as to skirt cutting and trimmings and the absence of anything to take the place of the bag front bodice.

But women are going to be very contented with full fronts for a long time to come, since like the large sleeves 'tis a joy to the stout sister, a boon to the thin one and on the basis of the skirt of '95 enough variety is being introduced to warn off anything like monotony. For example, a great many of the new ones are being laid in four, six, or ten great wedge-shaped box pleats, from the waist down and the pleats treated with delicate points of lace, raying out from the belt. There is a relief afforded in the use of light falling draperies of lace or illusion, ruffling out on the back seams, there are panels let in, flower like bows of ribbon pinned on one hip, with the ends to touch the floor, or such gorgeous silks are used in the make up that any applied trimming would seem a caricature. A happy thought, indeed, has been the bringing back to use of lace in whole gowns, the black of Chantilly, the white of Honiton by selection and no color yet permitted to mar their neutral beauty and great gracefulness.

TWO TONES OF THE SAME SHADE. To get back to our original notions, however, it will be as well to tell those thirsting for knowledge that the whole principle of color combination this winter will be that of the tint and shade of the same hue. Red and pink, black and grey, or two tones of green is the method of the smart dressmaker who is planning a street or dinner dress.

In exemplification picture the little dinner gown of the sketch, made for the blonde, Miss Blight, so famous all summer for her belisship at Newport. In this instance the skirt is of rich gros grain silk, the ground a most delicate plumage blue outlined in broad bands, of a shade the water shows in mid-ocean. Her bodice, of the same silk, has its sleeves and square neck trimmed with white English point lace, while round her waist is drawn a scarf of plumage blue illusion, tied in a great bow under the bust with waving ends to touch her slipper toes. The slenderer a woman is, by the way, the more her dressmaker will tie about her waist and twist into bows in front of her belt, but there must be only a hand's breadth of woman inside the satin

corset to stand this, else the result will be grotesque and, when the figure is rounded out by nature's hand, a narrow belt, fitted down to a point back and front, covers the line of demarcation between skirt and bodice.

JEWELS GALORE.

It is at this belt that the use of jewels begins, for often enough the narrow-pointed giraffe is made all of skeleton jet or charming colored stones set in a flexible gilt or silver frame. Above this line are literally poured forth the treasures of every casket, be they great or small. A dinner gown made for a debutante has a pomegranate red silk skirt, creped in tiny pink figures, and over the bodice falls a soft kerchief collar of pink liberty gauze, embroidered on the edges with colored stones. Her fashionably long throat is clasped by a dog collar, in alternate strings of pearls run out to catch the bodice and hold it up to the shoulder.

Naturally and by preference the youthful element lean to the wearing of pearls, securing their soft contours of neck and shoulder under ropes of these beads, and even twisting them into their hair, or converting them into armlets by entwining long strings from elbow to wrist, and fastening one end by a jeweled pin to the sleeve. Heads highly coiled and puffed for evening dresses will generally be most daintily decorated with comets, wings and little plumes of jet, worked in very often with fine sprays of black, curly spray tips, that against hair of any color are most brilliant and becoming.

EVENING MANTLES.

Dinner wraps are what they call the short, pretty ones made of creped velvet and turned back with white fur from fronts of pale green or blue chiffon creped very deeply and cut like the crepe of the early autumn capes with one fall hanging in a multitude of little round organ flutes by way of fullness at the back. All these wraps have two collars, one outside of the material and a soft rushe within, made of puffed silk, that is a plaid preferably.

If any question of what is appropriate for



Dinner Toilet.

a good luncheon gown should arise a satisfactory solution may be found in any one of the October crepons, so called for the very good reason that their colors match all the shades in red, rustless dark green, plum purple and brown that the maple, oak and beech leaves show this month. They are creped with black, for a black wool wrap comes up through the silky wool and shows skeleton fern and leaf patterns.

Where the crepon is all black worsted a wide silk band shows through it, soft but edged with a long shining puff. It is with these gowns of a morning that there are worn sweet little hats made of felt and velvet, braided together like straw, and



Miss Blight's Dinner Dress.

trimmed with big bows of wide flowered ribbon, fringed out at the end, wings in metallic shades of blue and green, gold and brown, and little loops and knots of flax grass lace. In place of violets that have served their turn faithfully as trimming we are one and all going to wear pansies on our hats for a time. Big velvet pansies, purple, rust color, gold, sapphire blue and white ones in bunches thought, sprinkled all along the edge of the wide jetting brims, and the backs of the hats flaring with bows of fringed ribbon, or velvet repeating in its figuring or weaving the varying pansy shades.

HAT TRIMMINGS.

Not all hats are wide and not all are turned up, but a very great many are trimmed with bows of a new form. One of these bows is usually made of velvet ribbon in eight or twelve hoops, that are nearly five inches long, stiffly wired and meant to jut out from the crown upon the beam, like the old spiked diadems giraffe used to wear. A yellow velvet is a little more than a crushed knot of velvet, not larger than an egg and not important in itself, but when along the extreme verge of a wide-brimmed, black felt, swathed in brown and yellow plumes, a whole dozen of these odd bows are massed together and made of a yellow velvet that shades to cream color, the effect is indubitably nice and striking.

Real Maids Of Athens

EARLY MARRIAGES AMONG THE
GIRLS OF GREECE.

Daughters of Noble Families
Come Out at Ten and Marry
at Sixteen.

I doubt if there is any city in the world where little girls, real little ones, I mean, think so much of getting married as they do in Athens.

One day a girl friend of mine, who was studying at the Hill Memorial school, was called out of the classroom by her father, who told her to get her things and come home with him at once.

"Why, what's the matter?" she asked in alarm. "Nothing," he said, "only you are going to be married two weeks from to-day."

That was the first she knew about it, and she was only sixteen years old. A year later she was divorced from the husband who was thus thrust upon her.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

When they are only nine or ten years old, the little Greek girls of the best families make their debut in society by dining before King George and Queen Olga at the children's court ball, which takes place every year at the royal palace, towards the end of November. This ball is a red-letter event in their lives, for then, for the first time, they are allowed to dance with older boys, and even with the fine officers who come there, with swords and rattling spurs and bright uniforms, and do not seem to lead these little ladies out on the floor for a waltz or polka.

red, blue, gold and silver thread, and presenting the appearance of a mosaic. The waist is cut in rather the style of an Eton jacket, and is so profusely covered with beautiful designs in embroidery that the original material is quite concealed. Sometimes this jacket is of red velvet, covered with gold lace, the material used indicating the means of the wearer. The amount of work put on one of these bridal costumes by the peasant girls is almost endless, and when there are several daughters in one family it becomes a serious drain upon the time and resources of the household, serving to keep the girls' fingers busy during their evenings and spare hours for many a year.

By their sixteenth year the wedding dress is usually completed, and as Easter week approaches all other work is put aside and the girls prepare for the great feast, to which they have been looking forward. At this time every village in Greece presents the appearance of a great picnic ground. All the shops are closed, and on every corner are seen boys and disabled men selling sweets. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon crowds begin to gather, families coming from miles around, from all the neighboring towns, and often from Athens itself.

Then a little later the young girls, brightly-eyed and radiant with happiness, come forth, dressed for the first time in the gown which is at once their pride and their fortune, when their sharply arrayed flashing with hangles, while on the bodice hang all their worldly wealth in the form of gold and silver coins. This is probably the last time they will be seen on this occasion without the little silver helmet worn by all married women, for in the dancing the loose hair is very little seen, and that some comely Greek peasant will find in each of these young girls the bride of his heart, and when she dances to the music of the feast of Megara the following year she will take her place among the matrons.

FOR HOT BREADS.

New Recipes Used by Virginia House-keepers.

If there is one article in which colored cooks excel it is the hot bread. Those toothsome flour dainties that are so appetizing, those brown and crusty popovers and steaming Sally Lunn's. At six o'clock the Virginia supper hour, they are indeed the piece de resistance of the early evening meal.

If care and patience are given to the following recipes they can be made with success.

OLD VIRGINIA BATTER BREAD.

In a bowl put one cup of sifted yellow corn meal, one tablespoonful of lard and one teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of soda. Pour boiling water over all and stir until you have a nice mush; now beat in two eggs. Thin with one cup of sweet milk and bake in a hot oven half an hour. Use a pudding dish to bake in.

DELICIOUS MUFFINS.

One quart of flour, two eggs, separately, well beaten; one tablespoonful of sugar, a little over a pint of sweet milk and salt; then add three teaspoonfuls of yeast powder. Beat well and bake in small pans.

POP-OVERS.

Four eggs; enough flour to make a thin batter; bake quickly in cups. This is a delicious bread for supper or tea.

SWEET WAFFLES.

Six eggs, one pint of flour, two ounces of melted butter, one cup of milk, one and one-half cups of sugar, vanilla or cream extract can be used for seasoning if desired. Bake in wafer-iron.

POTATO ROLLS FOR TEA.

Six good medium-sized potatoes, two eggs, one-half cup of yeast, one teaspoonful of sugar and the same salt; a good, generous spoonful of lard and butter. Boil the potatoes and mash very fine; add sugar, yeast, salt, and lard and butter mixed. Let the mixture stand four or five hours; then make very stiff with flour until no more can be worked in. Put in a warm place to rise for five hours. Afterward make into turnovers for a 7 o'clock tea. These are unrivaled as hot bread.

SALLY LUNN.

One quart of flour, one-half pint of milk, one egg of yeast, two eggs, two ounces of butter, two teaspoonfuls of white sugar and a teaspoonful of salt; beat eggs very light; mix all the ingredients and set to rise overnight. When risen pour, without stirring, into a mold and set to rise for an hour before baking. This is the great supper dish so much used in Virginia.

WAFFLES.

One pint of flour, one pint of milk, three eggs, salt to taste; mix one teaspoonful of good baking powder in flour; beat the eggs very light, and then add the milk, gradually stirring in the flour; melt a good-sized piece of butter and pour in; have the waffle iron well greased and hot. Bake quickly.

VIRGINIA CORN BREAD.

Boil one pint of fine hominy, wash hot milk in a large spoonful of butter and three eggs beaten very light. Add one pint of milk and lastly add one pint of corn meal. This batter should be of the consistency of a boiled custard. If too thick add more milk. Bake in a hot oven, but not too hot, and when done serve immediately.

MARYLAND BISCUIT.

Into one quart of flour put a large tablespoonful of lard, a small pinch of soda, salt, and a little cold water or cold milk if preferred into a very stiff dough. Let this stand about four hours and then work well for ten minutes. Cut them out in small biscuits and bake in a moderate oven.

TEA ROLLS.

Take one pint of milk and flour enough to make a batter, two tablespoonfuls of yeast set this aside to rise over night. In the morning pour this on one quart of flour, one egg well beaten, a piece of butter and lard the size of an egg, well mixed; then set aside to rise; make in small rolls; let them rise until light. Bake in a quick oven.

BUNNIES FOR TEA.

One quart of flour, two eggs, one teaspoon of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter; mix up with good yeast over night. The next morning put them in any shape you desire and bake. When done spread over them the beaten white of one egg. Sift sugar over them and put them back in the oven to dry.

MRS. OLIVER BELL BUNCE.

The Last Days of the Summer Girl.

Farewell, a year's farewell, To all my greetings, This is the state Of man;

To-day he buds, Tomorrow he blooms, And then I cut him down, And get another on the string, As for myself, I am a loo-loo, And having closed

The summer campaign, And put a few repairs Upon my throbbing heart, I shall resume business At the old stand, In town.

Now is the winter Of my discontent; Flirted all autumn about, Not married a cent; And yet I'd rather bear The ills I have Than thank some I wot of.

There's a good deal of sense in that, And I'm just the same all the year round.

—New York Sun.

Furs Will Play A Large Part

THEIR MANY COMBINATIONS IN
FALL COSTUMES.

Fur With Satin and Fur With
Lace—Some of the Going
Away Gowns.

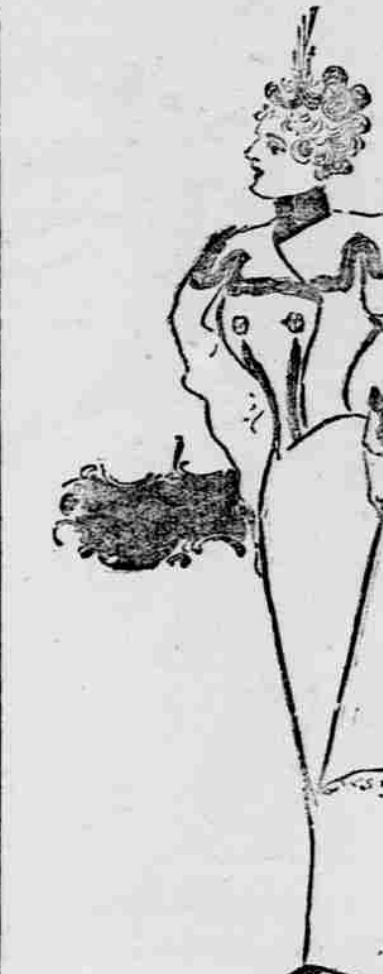


places the very garb of winter—fur. And at one word we have passed from the tropics to Siberia.

THROUGH the

heat of summer, even as we tried on and tried to make believe that winter was really coming, there were men who divined it from afar. And so, at the first touch of September coolness, were leaped as if by magic from a hundred hiding

places the very garb of winter—fur. And at one word we have passed from the tropics to Siberia.



A Fur Mode in Trimming.

Everywhere tillage so presses upon the wild life that Adam saw that fur grows more and more expensive. It is almost the one exception to the universal rule of falling prices, and so I am sure it is pleasant to know how one can make such excellent use of a very little of it as in the handsome red cloth cape of diamond patterns in black and braid, and the wide collar of black mink, which I have been admiring. Or its companion garment, a long evening cloak of dark heliotrope cloth, lined with a lighter shade and with silver brocade, with jet ornaments, a roll collar of sable and a narrow strip of the same rich fur on the cuffs. The coat of seal skin lends encouragement to the little women who wear Eton and zouave shapes becomingly, for there will be a considerable run upon fur garments in these cuts this autumn. Another popular fur garment will be the cape, either of fur entirely or of cloth with a fur collar, and a second, shorter cape overlapping the longer one. Slim young women will find short, loose-fronted seal skin coats recommended to them, but in longer garments both economy and the wish to avoid crushing weight will point to combinations of fur and cloth.

A pelisse of black satin merveilleux is an example.

It has Watteau folds in the back, is lined at the sides and in front with squirrel lock. The square collar, like a Puritan's neck bands, only broader, the inner collar coming close about the throat, and the cuffs are lined with mink.

Sleeved or sleeveless, all fur garments have to be made roomy enough at the sides to shelter the big sleeves of the moment.

Furs are sometimes continued, as in a cape of black Persian lamb, with a shoulder cape edged with sable tails, and a cascade of these tails falling down the front, even below the hem. A coat and skirt costume of Persian lamb with ermine collar is another combination. May I humbly venture the opinion that neither of these is equal in good taste or beauty to the better combinations of velvet, cloth or satin with soft fur.

These are novelties in the use of fur. Fur with an applique of velvet upon pale satin, in Paisley or Dresden designs, the satin shining beneath and between the velvet bars.

Fur with a silvery brocade with groups of blurred china flowers in delicate, faded colors.

Fur with rich green Lyons velvet, lined with old gold brocade. Fur in a huge roll collar, in a strip down the front on each side, in the tails and paws used as trimmings.

Fur with jet, velvet, passementerie and lace, all in one garment.

Winter will be worth while that shows us all these wonders of the street. Surely never before was a material so dignified and rich as fur used in combinations with such perishable, delicate fabrics.

Is "silverfox" offered? I have read of a dealer who says that less than 200 silver foxes are taken in all the world in a year, and that all these, practically, go to Russia to be worn by princesses. A single skin is worth \$130 to \$300, and a fox is absurdly small. But dealers are entreating. What will they do if the fur seal really becomes extinct? Can the characteristic fur of this long-suffering beast be imitated? I doubt if it has been yet, and for this reason seal is a pretty safe fur to buy.

Green is a good rich color, not quarrelsome against others, and a key to strong combinations. A chrysanthemum green cloth walking dress I have seen, which is a dream. The deep, square collar

Beauty Speaks By the Card

FORMS AND PADS IN THE
MAGICAL PASTEBOARDS.

Fashionable Authority In Regard
to These Social Necessities
and Their Use.

The punishment inflicted upon the man or woman who attempts to be individual in the matter of visiting cards is immediate and lasting. Society exacts from its members visiting cards rather large than small, engraved in fine script on unglazed card-board. You will never be accepted among fashionable people if you present your name to them printed in German text. Gentlemen's visiting cards are smaller than ladies' and longer in proportion to their width, and must have the prefix "Mr." and bear the full name. Your grocer or butcher may announce his presence by a card which reads "J. S. Brown," but a gentleman's card must be engraved "Mr. James Simpson Brown." It will not even do to attempt "Mr. J. Simpson Brown."

Women also must strictly adhere to the rules which govern visiting cards—not a shade of license will be accepted. There is but one form for married ladies: "Mrs. James Simpson Brown."

Young ladies' names are engraved on their mothers' cards thus:

Mrs. James Simpson Brown,
Miss Brown,

or if there are two daughters in society,
Mrs. James Simpson Brown,
The Misses Brown.

The address is always placed at the right-hand lower corner of the card, a reception day on the lower left-hand corner. Unmarried men may have their club, if it be an extremely fashionable one, engraved at the right-hand corner of their cards in place of a home address; never a political or semi-political club. Married men do not have their names engraved on the same cards with their wives except for wedding cards or for sending wedding presents.

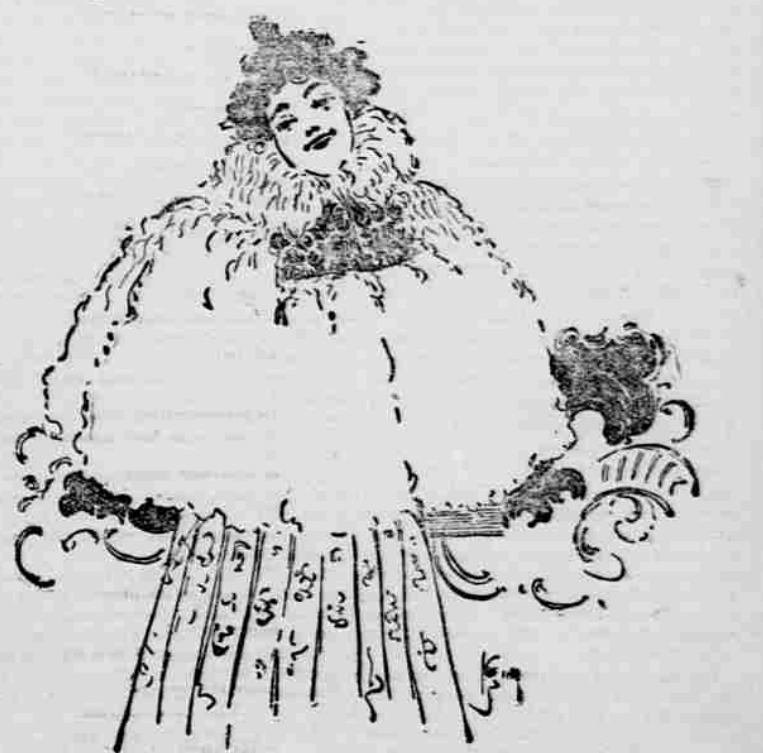
Legally a widow has no right to continue to use her deceased husband's name. Mr. James Simpson Brown having died, his widow, who was born Elizabeth Jones, becomes Mrs. Elizabeth Jones Brown, and should have her visiting cards so engraved. But one woman of the Brown family has the right to call herself Mrs. Brown and she must emphatically be the wife of the eldest Mr. Brown. Many of my readers will recollect the feud which divided Newport some years ago by Mrs. William Astor's issuing cards on which "Mrs. Astor" was engraved upon which "Mrs. Astor" was engraved while there still was and is an older Mrs. Astor of the same family.

Unmarried ladies no longer debutantes or in their first or second seasons, are permitted to have their individual cards with "Miss Brown" engraved upon them, but only one young lady in a family may do this—that is to say, if Mr. James Simpson Brown and his brother Mr. George Bard Brown each have a family of girls, but one, and she the eldest of the cousins, is entitled to the privilege of the separate card with "Miss Brown" engraved thereon. No young lady should ever, even though she be the Miss Brown of the family, leave her card without that of her mother or chaperon.

Do not allow any one to inveigle you into a "P. C." on your card. "P. C." is the abbreviation of "Four pretence cards," or "to take leave," but inasmuch as most of us speak English quite as well as French, it is far more elegant to substitute "On leaving Chicago" or "on taking leave." On certain occasions it is quite proper to send cards just referred to which announce a departure, also where one is unexpectedly prevented from attending an afternoon tea or reception, cards may be sent by mail and the sender is not obliged to pay a visit immediately afterward. It is understood that in attending a little-dinner reception or any afternoon function one pays one's own ceremonial visit in so doing, and a card sent by post is accepted in lieu of a call. The afternoon tea is a saving grace to many a hard-worked society individual for this reason. Leave-taking cards are not sent except when one is going far away for a lengthy stay or when one goes from a summer resort or watering place where usually one has made acquaintances from other cities. It is now expected that every gentleman,



A Dorsal Fancy in Fur.



The Fur Flair of Fashion.

And speaking of hats, it may be well to add that the steeple crown, though quite admissible, is to be by no means common. Far more usual is the hat with no crown at all, or the mere faint indication of one, scarce rising from its enormous brim.

For the brims are enormous. A tiny close-fitting gown, shallow as a saucer, insecurely supports a structure two feet wide over all, and with an enormous sail area. Cock's plumes, ostrich feathers, steel or rhinestone ornaments, velvet and satin Dresden ribbons are in favor as garnishes. As to the bodies of these aspiring creations, count felt and chenille in the lead, and add that velvet is a favored material in millinery, as it is with dress and cloak maker and even with the furrier.

There is absolutely no change in the knickerbocker situation. Plenty of moral, intelligent and good-looking women are wearing bicycle bloomers, but I have yet to hear of one society leader following the Parisian point. The bloomers may be none the worse for that.

old or young, who finds time to accept a lady's invitation and partakes of her hospitality, will find time to call personally upon his business, and he must not neglect to call within the prescribed week. The afternoon is the accepted time for these ceremonious visits, and the man who is too busy to find himself in this duty will soon find his leisure hours rapidly accumulating, for no woman of breeding will ever ask a man the second time to her house who is so grossly uncivil. It is no longer good form for the mothers, wives and sisters to leave their male relatives' cards with their own. I saw a well-known woman receive two ladies with perfect courtesy one afternoon, and after they had left, finding they had deposited the cards of the three gentlemen of their family with the footman, I also heard this same lady with entire nonchalance pass the cards of the delinquents to her daughter, saying: "My dear, will you just run a line through these three names on my invitation book," and that ended the social recognition of the three indolent gentlemen of New York by one of the leaders of the Four Hundred.

ELLEN OSBORN.